

Washington, June 14, 1836.

If I am ever fortunate enough to get my head into any kind of a regulated condition, I will attempt to give you a correct view of the scenes that were enacted in the House of Representatives on Thursday, Thursday night and Friday morning.

For twenty-six hours, I was in the House, without food, drink or repose, engaged every moment, and the shock, even to a robust constitution—a constitution composed of cast steel and iron, was rather too severe to be endured.

The contest at the time referred to, was a regular built battle, between the administration and the opposition, and was conducted with great address and firmness on both sides. We had comedy, farce, melodrama, opera, broad farce, and tragedy. I must take the scenes one by one, and complete them as fast as possible.

At eleven o'clock on Thursday, in compliance with a special order, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the express purpose of taking up the bills to admit Michigan & Arkansas into the Union. As Mr. Polk was well aware that a great political battle was to be fought, he placed the Hon. Jesse Speight, of North Carolina, in the chair, well knowing that he of all men in the House, was best calculated to conduct the forces of the administration and enforce order.

Mr. Speight took the chair with evident willingness; and was thus placed at what Santa Anna would call, the head of the "Army of Operations." He was prepared for anything and all things, and was not to be intimidated by the excitability of Mr. Wise, or the cold and cutting sarcasm of John Quincy Adams. He was placed at the "helm of the king's ship," and his very look seemed to avow, I am determined to do my duty.

The Hon. Jesse Speight is a Van Buren man body and soul, "bunt and earing," and is a good parliamentarian. He is "about six feet four in the clear, custom house admeasurement," and has a pair of fists that would frighten Mendoza. Good nature and firmness of purpose are his predominant qualities; and I do not believe that any thing can make him save the phiz of an abolitionist. If he had his way, I do not doubt, he would barbaque fifty abolition gentlemen for breakfast, and make meat of an army of them by the way of a cold cut before dinner. But as Chairman of Committee of the Whole, he casts all party considerations aside, as I shall show before I close this letter.

The Michigan Bill was taken up first, and by the courtesy of the House, the Ohio delegation was permitted to relieve themselves of sundry long speeches on the subject, before the array of operations was finally put in motion.

Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, opened the ball, with an amendment, and was followed by all his colleagues. Mr. Storer of Ohio, was the last of the delegation to cast off the bill, and spoke at great length, and with much vehemence. He was very careful to have the proposed amendment read, before he commenced the campaign; but, in a speech of an hour and a half's length, he did not utter a single syllable concerning it. It satisfied him however; it may satisfy his constituents, and of course it's "none of the king's business," what it was composed of.

The Hon. Edward E. Hannegan, who said he was deeply interested in the Michigan Bill, as any man could be, next took the floor, and after asserting that Mr. Storer had delivered a speech, which would apply as well to the old French war, as to the subject under discussion, proceeded to discuss the bill with great ability, force and eloquence. Having disposed of the bill, he had availed himself of the opportunity to reply to some remarks that Mr. Wise had made in relation to the "Institution" of Slavery. Fired by the theme, and animated by the zeal of a FREEMAN, he set the dogmas of Mr. Wise at defiance, and said that if he had uttered the sentiments that Mr. Wise expressed, the cheeks of his constituents would have burned with scorn and indignation. He stood forth the defender and champion of Liberty.

Mr. Hannegan, who is always eloquent and impressive, was doubly so on this occasion, and the strong and eloquent language of his heart, animated by the enthusiasm of the moment, called around him a crowd of eager and enraptured listeners. Between Messrs. Wise and Hannegan there has always existed a close intimacy; and as Hannegan poured forth his torrent of eloquence and anathema against illiberal principles, Wise appeared to be surprised, unable to account for the assault, and yet unwilling to construe it into personal unkindness. At length, however, the torrent of Hannegan, not of abuse, but of manly eloquence, became irrepressible, and Wise rising with glow and solemn dignity, in a cold semi-sepulchral voice, demanded to be informed if his friend intended to misrepresent him! He said that he had not expected what he had witnessed, and then went into an explanation of the language which had provoked the eloquence of Hannegan.

Hannegan accepted the explanation, and going onward with his speech, delivered sentiments worthy of the cause in which he was engaged, and honorable to his nature. He uttered the feelings of a man of Anglo-Saxon blood, and won at my hands, if not at the hands of others, the meed of honest admiration.

When Mr. Hannegan had concluded, Mr. Russell, of New York, a descendant of the Puritans, and a disciple of the Covenanters, got the floor to offer an amendment to restrict the suffrage of Michigan, so as to shut out foreigners. He made a short speech on the subject, and in my opinion made a most unnecessary and uncalled for attack on the Irish and Catholics. The Irish he denounced as vaga-

bonds, and the Catholics he treated as the common enemies to our country and religion.

Mr. McKee, of the City of New York, rose to reply, and assailed Mr. Russell with the least regard to justice or mercy. He denounced him as a supporter of the old Federal party—as a man who had held out false lights to betray his country—as a man who was disposed to break down and tear down the Constitution of the country, to gratify an unholy zeal, and an intolerant spirit toward the Catholics.

Mr. Russell, who attempted several times to get the floor to explain, but was not indulged by Mr. McKee, at last succeeded. He denied the charges which had been preferred, and said that he should treat them with that contempt and indignation, which he should award to their infamous and contemptible author. They were made with impunity in that House, because it was sacred, but if repeated elsewhere, they should be punished with the severity they merited.

Great confusion, and cries of order now prevailed; and as soon as Mr. Speight should silence the clamor with which he was surrounded.

Adam Hunisuan got the floor, and created a roar of laughter. Old Adam was unusually happy. His wit, like the courage of Bob Acres, seemed to ooze out of the ends of his fingers, and muscleless must have been the man who was not convulsed with laughter. He talked about abolition; Judge White; wild cats; Wayne's defeat—his constituents; and said that they were a little the likeliest constituents that any man ever represented—quoted Scripture and illustrated Nature—and finally wound up by advising all hands to keep cool, and was of opinion that if they would do so, this government would last fifty years longer.

Whilst the House was in good humor, I stepped into the lobby, and as I merged from the door, Aaron Ward and Gerham Parks passed me. By the great fishes, said Ward to Parks, if these fellows intend to fight it out, let's give them a tug. We'll hang to it—stick to it, till they are satisfied. I was now satisfied that the House would not adjourn till doomsday, unless the Bills passed the Committee; and, therefore, with a sigh in my heart, and a murmur on my lips, made up my mind for a regular siege. Ward and Parks knew expressed the determination of the party.

A motion was now made that the Committee rise—the eyes and noses were demanded, and the result told that there was not a quorum within the bar. The Committee rose, and reported the fact to the House, when

Mr. Parks demanded a call of the House, which was ordered.

I cannot close this letter, without noticing one of the incidents of the morning of Friday, lest I ultimately forget to do so. It is creditable to the Chairman, Mr. Speight, and should not be neglected.

About six o'clock in the morning, Mr. Slade, of Vermont, who did not attend the night session, in consequence of ill health, entered the Hall and asked leave to offer an amendment to the Arkansas Bill, to abolish Slavery within the limits of that State, after a given period. An earnest attempt was made to cough and cry him down, and thus baffle his objects. Mr. Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, insisted that the amendment was not in order, inasmuch as the Arkansas Bill had been laid aside, though not reported upon by the Committee. In this, Mr. Johnson, in my opinion, was right, and I should have been glad to have seen him sustained. If Mr. Speight had decided in accordance with the views of Mr. Johnson, the amendment would have been cast out; for in committee of the Whole, there is no appeal from the decision of the Chair. But Mr. Speight, notwithstanding his deep rooted and determined hostility to abolitionists and abolition, determined that Mr. Slade should exercise the rights of an American representative, received the proposed amendment, which was, however, instantly voted to the shades.

During this scene, I was particularly attracted by the firmness and gravity of Mr. Speight. Mr. Wise had spoken against time from six o'clock till ten, for the purpose of compelling the Committee to rise without reporting the Bill. The moment the hands of the clock pointed to ten, Wise, in his thundering tones exclaimed, I demand that the Sergeant-at-Arms find the Speaker of this House, and that the Speaker take the Chair.

Mr. Polk, who was sitting with Mr. John Quincy Adams, rose and said that he had no authority to resume the Chair till the Committee rose, and the Chairman vacated the seat.

Mr. Speight, who had now braced himself back, very complacently cast his eyes towards Wise, and said in the most provoking tones of defiance and good nature, give yourself no uneasiness—keep cool—I am in this Chair, and I do not quit it, till I am voted out by a majority of this Committee.

The attempt to menace and dragon, was sadly abortive.

\*A few days ago, Wise had said, that if any attempt was made to restrict Slavery in the South, the South would step forward and impose Slavery on the North!!

Newbern, N. C. 24th June.  
Disaster at Sea.—On the night of the 17th instant, the brig Philip Doddridge, of Alexandria, McKenzie, bound to Baltimore, struck on Cape Lookout shoal, and lost her rudder. After much exertion she was forced over the shoal, and anchored. The Captain proceeded to Beaufort, obtained a pilot, returned to the brig, and endeavored to work her into Ocracoke; but notwithstanding every possible endeavor on the part of those on board, she ran on the beach near Cedar Inlet, where she now lies. The cargo, consisting of 201 hogsheads and 33 barrels of sugar, the greater part of which is damaged, is advertised for sale to-day.

On Tuesday morning last, the 21st a

British brig, name not reported, of about 100 tons burthen, bound from Jamaica to New York, went on shore on Bogues Banks. Her cargo, consisting of rum, sugar and spice, is uninjured, and it is supposed that the vessel will be got off. We understand that four or five passengers were on board, who left Jamaica with the intention of remaining in this country, in consequence of the precarious and unsettled state of affairs in the Island, produced by the emancipation of the slaves.

Spectator.

FROM THE GLOBE.

"TO ALL PUBLIC AND POLITICAL MEN!!"

"The Sun, established in this city, some time since, for an especial purpose, has ceased to cast its genial rays over the political world, and itself having been engaged in that establishment, having been thrown out of employ by the melancholy failure, and having, in vain, appealed to its friends, who had pledged themselves to sustain the paper by 'specific contributions,' to pay the amount that is due, that my family might live in the city, it becomes necessary to make such an exposition of the whole concern and PARTY, as will leave no doubt upon the public mind 'as to our integrity.' The undersigned will, therefore, early next week, lay before the public a pamphlet, half serious, half comic, and all TRUTH, entitled—

"The Rise, Progress, and Downfall of that Great Political Luminary, the SUN—with Notes, Annotations, and Sketches of Character of some of the GREAT MEN who have contributed specifically to its powerful rays." Price two dollars per hundred.

"Subscription papers will be circulated in both Houses of Congress on Monday next, that we may know what edition to work off; we are prepared to issue one hundred thousand copies, and can increase the number to any amount. The curiosity and originality of this work, and the object for writing it, will, no doubt, create a great sale. The curtain will be raised high enough to expose all the party machinery attached to the SUN, and some strange developments of how great men are sometimes made."

"A. F. CUNNINGHAM."

"Editors of papers friendly to justice and truth, will confer a favor by inserting the above."

New-Orleans, June 7th.

TEXAS.—The reports from Texas have been confirmed by direct arrivals yesterday, which state that the remnant of the Mexican army under the command of General Filisola crossed the Colorado river; and were near Rio Grande, having taken a circuitous route to avoid the depredations of the Camanches Indians. We have however not heard any thing definite concerning the rumored surrender of the division under Colonel Wolf; and may still be permitted to doubt it; for Wolf had been an officer under Napoleon; and is not likely to surrender in the manner rumored.

It is also stated that the volunteers from this place under General Green had arrived at Galveston, to the number of 500; and that New York schooners were met south of Louisiana, with nearly a like amount of volunteers for the conquering army; so that it may safely be said that citizens of the United States despised a friendly nation of one her finest provinces, as there were really not more than 50 Texans in the battle of San Jacinto, under Houston; and that most of the Texian army consists of volunteers from the United States. But the spirit of liberty and speculation is not easily checked or restrained. Texas must therefore be independent of Mexico.—See.

June 9.

The Hero of San Jacinto left our city on Tuesday afternoon, on board the steamer Caspian, for Natchitoches, on his way to the Texian army. He was accompanied by the Surgeon General of the army, Doctor Erwin, by Major Alexander Le Roy, one of his aids de camp, and Major Cook.

During the General's stay here, he enjoyed the hospitable attentions of his old and attached friend, William Christy Esq. at his residence in Carondelet street, where the able medical assistance of Doctor D. C. Ker, and Doctor Cenas, was promptly afforded him, in addition to that of his Surgeon General.

The house of Mr. Christy has been, for two weeks, literally thronged with visitors anxious to tender the homage of respect to one who has rendered himself not more conspicuous in the eyes of the world, for his bravery and skill in vanquishing the enemy, than for his moderation and forbearance towards those who, by the late glorious battle, have been placed at his mercy.

On his arrival here, such was the condition to which the severity of his wound had reduced him, that it was considered more than probable that his life would have been in danger, for the want of careful nursing, had his departure from the army been delayed but a very few days longer. We are happy, however, in having it in our power to state that the unremitting attentions of the medical gentlemen above named, added to the comfortable state in which he was placed at Mr. Christy's house, have been attended with signal success. The fragments of the ankle bone have all been taken out, and although he is not able at present to sit up for more than an hour or two at a time, he is considered to be rapidly progressing towards convalescence.

His anxiety to rejoin the army the moment he is able to sit on horseback, has actuated him in the moment of his departure, with perhaps of less attention to the dictates of prudence than his friends could have wished;—but who can repress the feelings of a spirit burning to avenge a country's wrongs, or blame the actions prompted by that spirit, when the object to be attained is a nation's deliverance from bondage?

General Houston declined accepting the public honors voted to him at a late public meeting in this city. His motives for so doing are as pure and patriotic in themselves as they are characteristic of the man—and he has been heard to declare his firm determination never to cease his exertions in behalf of Texas, until the

banner of Freedom waves over her at most boundaries, and, if possible, to see her attached to the Government of the United States; and that, in the event of the accomplishment of these, the dearest wishes of his heart, he will return once more to private life, and enjoy in peaceful tranquility, for the remainder of his days, the sweet remembrance of his well earned honors, free from all aspirations for power in the country of whose liberty he is the architect.—Bulletin.

June 14, 1836.

The Texian armed sch. Independence, commanded by Charles E. Hawkins, seven days from Velasco, Texas, anchored yesterday below the point, and fired a salute of 13 guns. P. W. Grayson, and James Collingsworth, Esqs. came in her as passengers. These gentlemen are clothed with full powers to negotiate with our Government for a recognition of the Independence of Texas, and will leave to-morrow for Washington City, with that view. From these gentlemen we learn, that an armistice has been entered between the Texans and the Mexican commander-in-chief, Filisola, and that the remains of the Mexican army are by this time on the opposite side of the Rio Grande, rejoiced doubtless at their escape from the Texans, and firmly resolved never again to face a Texian rifle. Santa Anna remains strongly guarded at Velasco, from whence he has no chance of escape, and will be retained there with the other prisoners, until communication shall be received from the Mexican Government. Until then the fate of the Texian invader will be kept in suspense. If Congress has not yet recognized the independence of Texas, we entertain but little doubt as to its consummation, upon the arrival at Washington of the Commissioners. Would that upon the joyful commemoration of our Fourth of July, we could at the same time rejoice in the effectual recognition of the Independence of our sister republic of Texas.

By the Independence, we learn also that the armed sch. Invincible, was riding at anchor off the Bar, at Velasco. The Mexican armed brig reported for some time to be cruising off Texas, is ascertained to be in port, wanting men for service, and arms and other means for equipment.—Bulletin.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Standard.

The facility with which Judge White abandoned his earlier connections in friendship and politics, has no doubt, operated as a leading recommendation to his present friends and supporters. So long as he acted in good faith in support of the President and the measures of his administration, he was supposed to perform his quiet course without praise or censure by the opposition. But no sooner does he give indications of a readiness to desert the friends with whom he had been acting, and adopt a line of conduct favorable to the policy of the opposition, then he at once became an honest politician, and of sound understanding, worthy of being held out for the highest office in the Nation. His new friends and allies seek every means of holding him up before the public; and as his course and opinions have hitherto been too obscure to attract notice, he is perpetually called upon to answer questions, that all may know what a pure patriot and immaculate politician he is. In pursuance of this plan the Judge is constantly on the stand, and does not fail to answer as he may suppose will be most acceptable to his interrogators. This he finds it not difficult to do. As those who question him, in every case, hail from Virginia, North Carolina, or some other slave holding State, and the matter being about slavery and abolitionism, he is not at a loss to know what opinions will be most acceptable to his correspondents.

It is a rule, understood and enforced in every Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, not to suffer a leading question to be put to the witness. This rule is more rigidly enforced when the party who introduces the witness, is himself about to examine him. Yet this plain rule of common practice and of common fairness, is totally violated by those who introduce Judge White before the public. He is not only informed by the source from whence his questions emanate, the subject matter of them, but the leading manner after which the questions are put, clearly indicate to him the answer that is desired. This has been strongly exemplified in the letter of his, which has been recently given to the public. He is addressed from Virginia, upon "the important subject of abolition," and the queries are so put, as plainly to inform him what answer will be agreeable. This too, if my memory serves me, is the second or third letter on the same subject.—If the Judge be so simple, plain and consistent in all of his views and opinions, then, one would suppose, nothing would be easier for him, than at once to avow his sentiments; and being once told there could be no further grounds for equivocation or doubt. But as this letter of the Judge's has been thought by those who profess to be his friends, to be no very clever as to find a place in every whig paper, and to require "not one word of comment because it needs none;" I propose a brief analysis of its contents, and to see if it be not "much ado about nothing." I am happy to find it is "full, explicit and satisfactory," to those whose zeal in support of the rights of the South and the slaveholder, is about of as long standing, as their friendship and support of Judge White.—I must however defer my examination of the letter, to another number.

A CITIZEN.

## PERQUIMONS COUNTY.

At a meeting of a portion of the respectable part of Citizens of Perquimons County N. C. held at Stokes' Election Ground on Saturday the 11th of June 1836, friendly to the Election of MARTIN VAN BUREN for President and RICHARD M. JOHNSON for Vice President of the United States.

On motion, the meeting was organized by appointing Josiah Perry Esq. Chairman, and James M. Goodwin Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, in a clear and forcible manner, the following Resolutions were offered, read, and unanimously adopted:—

1. Resolved, That we highly approve of the principles, patriotism, and public

acts of the present administration, and that we will cheerfully co-operate with any and all persons friendly thereto in carrying out the same.

2. Resolved, That we also highly approve of the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN for the Presidency, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON for the Vice Presidency of the U. States; firmly believing that they will carry out the principles of the present administration, and that their eminent abilities, their sterling Republican principles, and their many and valuable public services, will entitle them to the support of every friend of the present administration.

3. Resolved, Therefore, that we will use all honorable exertions to secure the Election of MARTIN VAN BUREN and RICHARD M. JOHNSON, to the offices for which they are respectively in Nomination.

4. Resolved, That Josiah Perry, Esq. James M. Goodwin, Theophilus White, John Saunders and Henderson Goodwin, be appointed delegates for this County, to meet delegates from the other Counties at Hertford, composing this electoral district, on the third Saturday in June, to appoint an Elector to be run on the VAN BUREN and JOHNSON Electoral ticket.

5. Resolved, further, that we have the utmost confidence in the well tried ability and patriotism of Richard D. Spaight, our present governor, and that we will use all honorable means to secure his re-election by the people.

6. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be forwarded to the Editor of the Standard for publication; and that the Editors in Edenton and Elizabeth City be requested to publish the same.

JOSIAH PERRY, Ch'r.  
JAMES M. GOODWIN Sec'y.

## MEETING IN CURRITUCK.

On the 30th May, 1836, a respectable meeting was held at the Court House in Currituck Co. N. C. by persons friendly to the Democracy of the country, for the purpose of expressing their opinions relative to the nomination of President and Vice President of the United States. After some remarks, col. Caleb Etheredge was called to the Chair, and the meeting being organized, J. Harrison, esq. was appointed Secretary. The following were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chairman, to report Resolutions for the consideration of this meeting. Whereupon, John B. Jones, esq.; Joshua Harrison, esq.; and Joshua Baxter, esq. were appointed said Committee.

The Committee retired, and in a few minutes returned and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

1st.—Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN, as a fit and proper person to fill the high and honorable office of President of the United States; believing him to be an undeviating Republican; an honorable and high-minded statesman, and therefore recommend him to the People as a suitable person to fill that high and honorable office.

2d.—Resolved, That we entertain the same high and elevated opinions of the Hon. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, and cordially approve of his nomination as a suitable person to fill the office of Vice President of the United States.

3d.—Resolved, That we cordially concur with other of our Democratic Friends, in recommending to the People of this State, RICHARD DONDS SPAIGHT, esq. as the Republican candidate for Governor, at the next ensuing election.

4th.—Resolved, That John B. Jones, esq. Col. Caleb E. Etheredge, and Isaac Tillet, esq. be appointed Delegates from this County, to meet other Republican Delegates in Hertford, to appoint some suitable and proper person as Elector for this District on the Republican Ticket.

5th.—Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North-Carolina Standard and Washington Globe, and signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

CALEB ETHEREDGE, Chairman.  
J. HARRISON, Secretary.

FROM THE WARRENTON REPORTER.

## MEETING IN WARREN.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

At a meeting of a respectable portion of the citizens of Warren county, friendly to the Election of MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, as President, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, as Vice President, held in the Court House in Warrenton, on the 18th inst. agreeably to previous notice, on motion of Gen. J. H. Hawkins, Henry Pitts, Esq. was unanimously appointed Chairman, and on motion of Weldon N. Edwards, Esq. Edwin D. Drake was appointed Secretary to the meeting.

The objects of the meeting having been briefly explained by the Chair, William Eaton, Jr. Esq. arose and offered the following resolutions, which he supported by a few remarks. The vote being taken separately on each resolution, they were all unanimously adopted.

1st Resolution. This meeting having high confidence in the patriotism, abilities, and integrity of Martin Van Buren, of New York, believing him to be friendly to the present administration, the general principles and policy of which we approve, and looking upon him as the candidate of the Republican Party throughout the Union; Resolved, therefore, that we will endeavor by all fair and honorable means to secure his success in North Carolina at the approaching election for President and Vice President of the United States.

2. Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting that the object of the party styling themselves Whigs, is to prevent an election of President by the People and cause it to devolve on the House of Representatives, and this we think is fully evidenced not only from the fact, that the scheme has been openly avowed by many of the leading persons and presses of the party, but also from the fact that they have brought forward three candidates agreeing in scarcely any thing but their opposition to Mr. Van Buren, and parcelled out the Union into three divisions, allotting one division to each of their candidates, so as to prevent a clashing of interests, when it is capable of demonstra-

tion that no one of their candidates could be elected were he to receive all of the electoral votes in the States in which a ticket will be run for him.

3. Resolved, That an election of President by the House of Representatives would be injurious to the integrity and independence of that house, and detrimental to public liberty, and that such an election might result in the success of a candidate who does not possess or deserve the people's confidence.

4. Resolved, That although opportunity does not at this time permit us to notice all of the unfounded accusations against Mr. Van Buren, yet this meeting cannot forbear to express a very decided conviction, that the charge of his being favorable to the views of the abolitionists is perfectly destitute of any shadow of foundation, and that the enemies of Mr. Van Buren ought never to have persisted in the circulation of this charge, after the publication of his letters condemning the proceedings of the abolitionists, disapproving of any interference with slavery in the District of Columbia, and denying in the most clear and explicit terms, all constitutional authority on the part of the federal government to legislate upon the subject in any of the States.

5. Resolved, That we are deeply devoted to Southern rights, interests and institutions; that we have endeavored to be vigilant as to every danger which may threaten them from any quarter, and that we have seen no cause to suspect for a single moment that Mr. Van Buren, if elevated to the Presidency, would countenance in any shape or form, any attempt to disturb the domestic institutions and social polity of the Southern States, or those of the District of Columbia.

6. Resolved, That the recent vote of Mr. Van Buren in favor of the bill to prevent the circulation of incendiary publications through the mails, entitles him to the warmest gratitude of the Southern people, and should of itself convince all intelligent and liberal men, that he designs no injury or injustice to the South on the subject of slavery.

7. Resolved, That the efforts which are constantly made to prejudice Mr. Van Buren in the opinion of his Southern fellow citizens because he is a Northern man, and to rally a southern party around Judge White because he is a Southern man, are calculated to create parties characterized by geographical discriminations, against which the father of his country has warned us in his farewell address. Resolved further, that these efforts to excite local animosities against Mr. Van Buren are unfair, illiberal, and ungrateful, considering the generous and magnanimous support which the freemen of the North have heretofore extended to Southern men, and that they are fraught with perilous consequences to the peace of our country and the permanence of our happy Union.

8. Resolved, That this meeting concurs in the nomination of R. M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, as the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency, and that we will co-operate with the Republican Party throughout the Union generally by supporting him for that office.

9. Resolved, That a committee of vigilance and correspondence consisting of 15 persons be appointed by the Chairman, for each Captain's District in Warren County.

10. Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that they be published in the Warrenton Reporter, the Raleigh Standard and the Fayetteville Journal, and that all other papers in North Carolina friendly to the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, be requested to copy them.

\* A BILL.

"Prohibiting deputy postmasters from receiving or transmitting through the mail to any State, Territory, or District, certain papers therein mentioned, the circulation of which, by the laws of said State, Territory, or District, may be prohibited, and for other purposes."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful for any deputy postmaster, in any State, Territory, or District, of the United States, knowingly to deliver to any person whatever, any pamphlet, newspaper, hand bill, or other printed paper or pictorial representation touching the subject of slavery, where, by the laws of the said State, Territory, or District, their circulation is prohibited; and any deputy postmaster who shall be guilty thereof, shall be forthwith removed from office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That nothing in the acts of Congress to establish and regulate the Post Office Department shall be construed to protect any deputy postmaster, mail carrier, or other officer or agent of said Department, who shall knowingly circulate, in any State, Territory, or District, as aforesaid, any such pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other printed paper or pictorial representation, forbidden by the laws of such State, Territory, or District.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the deputy postmasters of the offices where the pamphlets newspapers, handbills, or other printed papers or pictorial representations aforesaid, may arrive for delivery, shall under the instructions of the Postmaster General, from time to time give notice of the same, so that they may be withdrawn by the person who deposited them originally to be mailed; & if the same shall not be withdrawn in one month thereafter, shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed."

Norfolk, Va. June 21.

SACRILEGE!—It has never fallen to our lot to record a more flagitious act than was perpetrated on Sunday night last in the new Presbyterian Church. About half past ten o'clock on that evening, the cry of fire was heard, and it was found that the alarm proceeded from the Church, upon entering which the stairway leading from the first floor was found to be on fire, and a large mass of shavings in a state of ignition. It was evident that it was the work of an incendiary, as no fire was used in the building at any time, and especially on a Sunday, while the spot selected for the perpetration of the deed was the only one from which a flame might ascend to the second story. The injury sustained